Our Cimes & Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY. Business Office, - 916 E. Main Street.

BY MAIL, One Six Three One Postage PAID. Year, Mos. Mos. Mos. Mos. Daily, with Sun... \$5.00 ... \$3.00 \$1.50
Daily, without Sun 4.00 \$3.00 1.00
Sun. edition only. 2.00 1.00 .50
Weekly (Wed.)... 1.00 .50 .55

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in-

Richmond (& Sub- ONE urbs), Manchester WEEK. In Advance & Petersburg. Daily, with Sunday. 14 cents. Daily, without Sun. 10 cents. Sunday Only...... 5 cents.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Vs., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

BATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1905

The State's Slipshod Ways.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.-I am pleased to observe the strong stand your paper has taken for the restand your paper has taken for the re-form of our land laws, and hope the battle you are waging for the adoption of the Torrens System will be successful. To give an illustration of the unsatisfacdition of our present laws, Je me relate a recent experience. A real estate agent, in another city in the State wrote me that I owed some back taxes on property there. I could not understand how it could be, because a former agent had written me that these very taxes had been pald. To be certain, I wrote the treasurer of the city, asking if there were any such charges. He replied that there were none during his administration, but that if I wished to be ition, but that if I wished to be that I did not owe him anything search the records and find out. Could anything be more outrageous! Why should the State compel me to pay a likwyer to inform me whether or not she has a bill against me? Is it not her business to know and be able to inform me promptly? Yet she casts the whole responsibility upon me, and will forfeit my land if I fall to settle the smallest tax. land if I fall to settle the smallest tax bill, however old it may be, of which now subjected.

RO. A. LANCASTER, JR.

We want to see the Torrens System adopted, but the defect to which Mr. Lancaster calls attention can be remedied without resort to the Torrens Sys s a defect in the method of keening our tax accounts. When you are partial payment, he gives you at the top of the column "balance on acfollowing. Why does not the State follow the same simple rule? Each and every tax account rendered should show on i face the exact standing of the tax-payer. If there are back taxes the amount or on the account from year to year. If on the whole account, and not entered as a credit for any particular the whole account is paid, it when receipted show on its face that the tax-payer is paid in full to date.

bills are made out from year to year, one account for each year. A tax-payer when he goes to the Treasurer this year he will find a separate account for 1905 for that year, notwithstanding his de Unquency for the other two years. But 1904? The bill for 1903 passes on to the delinquent collector, and the 1994 bill, if still unpaid, will take the same course.

Fellow-citizens, now that the election is over, we make bold to say that the tystem is slipshod and unbusinesslike, and a reflection upon our intelligence. Let us reform it at the first opportunity.

Danger of Popular Indifference.

The Staunton Speciator reproduces some remarks of ours regarding the indifference of Virginia voters in the late election, and says that in Staunton and Augusta the same general apathy was felt, many young men who were qualifled voters having occupied the day in

"When they have grown older, or otherwise," adds our contemporary, "they will probably see how dangerous this was or how dangerous such a course might be. Some of these may some day ask for position from the Democratic party, and when they do they are sure to be told that their previous party record has been suilled by aiding the Republicans, not exactly by voting with them, but by not voting against them. They should remember one thing, and that is that to be good and useful citizens they should first have views, and their express them. The right of suffrage is a Freat right. One for which more blood and treasure have been spilled and expended than most any other right. Suppose some one tried to take it from them, they would fight to the death. Such a privilege should not, then, be lightly cast away. It is not the evidence of the highest cittenship to poglect great duties or exercise great rights. This right is neld sucred, and to trample it under foct is to do a dangerous thing."

There was a great outcry throughout the Sittle after the reserved.

There was a great outery throughout new Constitution on the store that thou-

their poll taxes, and many who regis-tered and paid their poll tax, thought so little of the voting privilege that they lose interest, politics is sure to go to the bed. Popular indifference is only real danger in our form of gov-

State Cadets at the V. M. I.

The inquiry made in these columns sev eral days ago concerning the standing o further assured that no sort of official with cadets who are subject to discipline. order might direct attention to the fact more of this class of cadets because they have been singled out by appointment

There is nothing unreasonable in this It is an honor and an advantage for young man to receive such an appoint ment and a peculiar obligation rests upon conduct himself in such a way as to promote its welfare. But this does not imply that he obligates himself to sub leges are the same as pay cadets enjoy from high authority and if that is not We have no adverse criticism to make

in this connection, but there is one obliwhich we have alluded in days past, and to which we again call public attention cadets to teach for two years after they old regulation and dates back to the code of 1849 the following clause is to be found in the chapter relating to the Vir

"Every cadet, who, since the 8th day shall be received, on State account, and shall have remained in the institution for the compensation which he may be able

The regulation is the same to-day and

phraseology. It was made at a time those conditions, that the State in eduemploy their accomplishments for the good of others, But conditions have entirely changed and the regulation is special training of teachers and those who attend such schools intend to make teaching their occupation. They are especially prepared for work in the pubic schools, and when they have graduated they are quite willing to go to M. I., is not especially trained to be a teacher and his education is not peculiarly such as to fit him for work in the public schools. It is a great hardship, therefore, that this requirement should be made of every State cadet. We understand that every such cadet is required to give bond to pay back to the State the sum of \$200 a year for each year's attendance, unless he complicate with this regulrement. It will be noted that while the regulation requires that every such cadet shall teach, petther the State nor the Institute obligates itself to find a place for the teacher, A cadet may use his best endeavors to find a position in which to teach and still fall, but the State will Insist upon compliance

or ferfeiture of hond. The regulation, in our opinion, wrong in principle and contrary to publie policy. No man ought to be made to teach school whether he wishes to do -so against his will be cannot make a successful teacher. There is no longer any sufficient reason or occasion for this harsh regulation and it should be re-

The Isle of Pines. The threatened revolt in the Isle of to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the

United States it is expressly provided linquish in favor of the Republic of Cuba all claim to the title of the island of Pines, situated in the Caribbean Sea, of Cuba, which has been or may be made, in virtue of Articles I, and II. of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed in Paris, December 10, 1898. This relinquishment by the United States is made in consideration of the concessions of coaling and naval stations, which have heretofore been made to the United States of America by the

Republic of Cuba." This treaty was signed by both cor tracting parties and was ratified by the Cuban Senate, but has not yet, we are States Senate. It goes without saying, however, that the United States governlay claim to the Isle of Pines, but will do whatever is needful to make the title ever assistance may be necessary to make her safe in her possession.

1,214 square miles, and has a population a handful of Americans, and they seem it independent, so that they may con

ert it into a sort of Monte Carlo. make the office of President popular with the people, but no matter how unpopular the job might be, Secretary Shaw wants people to understand that he would stand

rick would be re-elected by a majority of \$3,000, at least has the satisfaction of observing that he missed it by only some

Governor Pennypacker, who says that he is a poor man, is perfectly correct. Note the Century Dictionary, p. 4619: Poor, a. 3.—Deficient in or destitute of

desirable or essential qualities; inferior,

Speaking of punctuation, Mr. Hughes would confer a favor on certain well known insurance officials by sending his question mark off on a long vacation.

of Healing," could now make a great hit by letting the people see, as a fitting sequel, his "Heels in Leaving."

America is that you can politically revolute when feeling bored, without being

of the money situation," says a news item. What? And him with that deficit!

A month or so ago, Mr. McCurdy could hardly have pictured himself as rising to urge that his salary be chipped in

Those gentlemen who say that they don't mind the recent advance in laundry

Is is a cold day on which Senator Burton isn't being indicted and Edna Wallace Hopper busy getting a divorce.

Mr. Harriman says al lihat he wanted was Mr. Hyde's confidence. It certainly

Now they are saying that the dic tionary is the only place in the coun-

None the less, Mr. Jimmy Hyde retains the privilege of going to Paris whenever

Virginia's Roll of Honor.

As Secretary of Virginia Military Re-cords Major R. W. Hunter is rapidly ac-cumulating muster rolls, records and other materials showing the names, num-ber and character of the officers and soidiers furnished by Virginia in the army and navy of the Confederate States. This is an important work, too long neglosted by some of the Southern States. Their effort in the Civil War was, by common consent, a giorious one, and one of which the present generation should be proud. The War of Revolution does not compare with it, in warmington in which the present warming the control of it in magnitude, in spirit, in hard-ships endured or battles won against great odds. Yet little has been done so far, according to Major Hunter's report, to preserve the names of the men who for four years upheld the fiag of the Confederacy. Even Virginia, within whose limits over 50 battles were fought, has till recently neglected her heroex. Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina have published their rolls of Confederate soldiers, but Virginia still lacks such a list. Under the act of the Virginia Legislature of March 7, 1994, a beginning was made. The continuance of that act, with adequate appropriations, will supply the present lamentable defi-ciency. Major Hunter has accomplished a great deal within a short time to ob-tain rosters and to induce individuals, "camps" and other organizations to cooperate in his work. The railways in Virginia and West Virginia have feedlifts ted travel in search of information. There is every prospect, if the present arrange-Pines has raised the question of its true allegiance. In the treaty of Paris under which peace between Spain and the United States was made in 1836, it was provided in Article II. that "Spain cedes small State of Ithode Island has a larger than the state of Ithode Island has a larger than t roster of Revolutionary soldiers than Vir-ginia, although it is known that the lat-ter furnished ten times as many. But failed to preserve her muster rolls."—

ARMY CANTEEN

Shall It Be Reinstated? GEN. CHARLES KING

has thoroughly and authoritatively treated this interesting subject in his latest novel,

A SOLDIER'S TRIAL

THE HOBART CO. NEW YORK

RHYMES FOR TODAY

We gave our cook the parlor floor, Beseching her to live in it— All oversights we did implove Her cookship to forgive in it.

We gave her horses and a brougham To drive at will on Horsey Lane, We gave her den and writing-room, We gave her baths of porcelain,

She never had to work a bit-Oh, cook, was far too grand for it-But in a week she up and quit— Just said she couldn't stand for it.

But since she left our pots and shelves Have shone and thrived quite glorious You see, we do the work ourselves. As being less laborious. H. S. H.

Save the Game.

Save the Game.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—May I say a word in reference to a letter copied in The Times-Dispatch of Wednesday from the Washington Siar on the subject of saving the game, upon which you comment editorially. This letter and your editorial are both timely, but both have missed the real cause of the scarcity of game in Virginia this season, You and this writer above referred to say it is due to the severity of last winter, but while this is true it is not the whole truth, it is only a small part of it. While a number of particular locality far many more were caught by hawks, minks, polecats and foxes.

The snow contributed splendidly to this; it covered up every dark object and made the partiridge stand out in bold rolle to the sharp eyes of its enemies, and while the partiridge stand out in bold rolle to the sharp eyes of its enemies, and sprey to talons, teeth and claws. I visited a country-place last winter when the snow had been lying on the ground for two weeks. The road lay along a ravine where the past November I had found a covey of fifteen partridges. They had excellent cover and to do my best I could only get two. 'As I rode by the place on this wintry day I saw a hawk with a partly eaten partridge in its talons. I called the attention of the driver to it. "Yes," he replied "I have seen that covey of birds here a dozen times this fall, but since the snow came that hawk has been eating them right along. There were only two left yesterday and I see now he's got one of them.

That tells the whole story of the scarcity of game. It is a fallacy to say sportsmen destroy game. As ar rule they do it a service, they cut down the number in a covey, often killing the old cock bird, which makes paring in the spring much more effective and no a rule leaving a remnant of a covey for "seed." Hamks, foxes, minks and polecats have no close season; they hunt 25 days and nights in the year. They know nothing of the furne, they cut the young birds unable to fly and pick up the old bird while hoverin

the year. They know nothing of the fu-ture, they eat the eggs in summer, they eat the young birds unable to fly and pick up the old bird while hovering her young and if the snow comes and remains on the ground any length of time the few that have escaped these enemies up to that time have no further chance for their lives.

Sportsmen, I say again do little dam-

Sportsmen, I say again do little damage; not one man in ten who hunts can kill a bird in the woods and not one in twenty can kill a third of what he shoots at through the season.

Now, Mr. Editor, if we want to increase the game in Virginia there is one and only one way to do it, and that is, destroy the enemies of game. Have a general State law, or at any rate a law applicable to the State east of the Blue Ridge, offering a bounty on hawk scalps and on fox and mink and polecat skins; and forbid under heavy penalty the shipment of game out of the State. If this is done there need be no further game laws. The conditions of which old sportsmen speak as existing twenty-five and thirty years ago will soon return and the heart of every sportsman and of every sportsman's host be made glad.

SPORTSMAN.

State Cadets at V. M. I.

State Cadets at V. M. I.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-In regard to the status of cadets at the V. M. I., Dr. Upshur states the case properly. The writer, in the good old ays when he was a cadet at the institute, never knew of any difference between the two classes; to this day he cannot recall who of his class were State or pay cadets. As long as a cadet behaved himself properly no one cared anything the statement of the cared anything the statement of the cared anything the statement of the cared anything

that the State cadet has a "hard road to travel," is news. Perhaps, if he would give his name some one who was a cader with him may throw some light on the question, why he had such a "hard road to travel."

J. L. WARING.

Washington, D. C., November 16, 1906.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors

Mayor McCarthy, of Richmond, is cerdited with saying that there may be some decent men in the Republican party in Virginia, but he sees nothing to war staying there. Does the Mayor forket that C. Bascom Siemp is chairman of that party, and Mr. J. E B. Stuart is the only pelfole down by the reach?-Staunton Spectator.

Hon. A. B. Thornnill got every vote cast at his home precipit. This is a compliment that he has a right to be proud of, and we know he highly appreciates.— Appointation Virginian.

There is, indeed, no greatr power among men than an aroused public sentiment. Years like this renew our faith in free institutions, which are, indeed, secure so long as the electorate upon occasion rises in its might to vindicate its regard for honest conduct in public office, and to drive from power the corrupt and venal who, through the power of bossism, would prey upon the people whom they pretend to serve.—Amberst Progress.

Now that the election is over and ar other glorious victory has been won for Democracy to Virginia, we are too apt to let our zeal decline, but we ought to keep up the aglistion and strive Keep up the agistion make advances during the years, so that at the end one will have another four ye record to add to the splendid of the past—Suffeik Herald. ouring the next four of the end of that time other four years of proud the splendid achivements

Discipline Must Be Maintained. sands of citizens were distraichised in point of fact, under the two general registrations which followed, every man who had any sort of claim to suffrage war allowed to register. Yet there was a considerable number who did not take the trouble to have their names put on the permanent list, and many of these who did register thought so little of the who did register thought so little of the constitutional bounds—

Severeignty in the West Indies and the failed to preserve her muster rolls."

Baltimore Sun.

Knows How to Do Things.

"Alalama has a way of doing things without making much tass about it, ways the failed to preserve her muster rolls."

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Which is the Virginia Must Be Maintained. Builting Sun.

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problem are that insubordination cannot be tolerated and that correct, ideas of discipline must be enforced.

The Board of Visitors, after painataking investigations extending through three days, rendered a report that practically vindicating the management and discredited the charges of incompetency in the commissary department. The conclusions reached with reference to food conditions are that, as a rule, good wholesome food is furnished the endets and in sufficient quantity. There have been times, however, when the quality has not been up to the standard It was also shown that the food has to be prepared under conditions that are not favorable, and this is especially the case since the burning of the kitchen and mess-hall last May.

The most serious situation is the altitude of a small minority of the offending third class, who have bound themselves together by some kind or oath which prevents them from taking steps to unde what they consider a wrong, their sympathies are with the members of the class who are willing to withdraw offensive language to the superintendent, yet they feel that they are powerless to aid in bringing to a peaceful issue the present misunderstanding—Lexington Gazette.

The matter of the revolt of the V. M. I. endets on account of alleged bad food has now reached a status when it depends upon the good-sense of the third-class to admit their error in sending an ultimation to Superintendent Shipp. They ought to admit this. They were in error and they ought frankly to confess it. When a brave man makes a mistake he hastens to acknowledge it. A notable instance of this is given in the early career of General Washington. At an election of members of the General Assembly in Alexandria. Washington, then a young man of twenty-two, used offensive language to a gentleman named Payne who promptly knocked him down by a heavy blow. It was thought that such an encounter necessitated a duel, and this impression was strengthened when Washington's assallant received the next morning a note requesting his attendancat a tavern in Alexandria. Payne went to the place of meeting with a brace of pistols, but found Washington seated at a table supplied with wine glasses. He received his assallant with a smile, extended his hand and said: "To err is human; to rectify error is right and proper, I believe I was wrong yesterday; you have already had some satisfaction, and if you deem that sufficient, here is my hand. Let us be friends."

Let us commend to the cadets of the V. M. I. the example of the first of American citizens. If they were wrong as assuredly they were, they can well afford to foliow the example of Washington and make amends, by acknowledging their mistake.— Charlottesville Progress.

We agree with the Petersburg Index Appeal that the management of the Virginia Military Institute cannot afford to "compromise with mutiny."—Ne folk

In the case under discussion, there seems to be a number of the cadets who have taken an oath to carry out their threat, but who now confess the impropriety of their action, and but for the oath, would make the apology required by the Board of Visitors. If an oath or pledge to do a wrong thins, prevents one from doing a conceded right thing, one should never hesitate to recant the oath and pursue the right. No parent should countenance in his son a persistence in the wrong doing because he imagines he is bound to it by an oath. Let us hope the young men

THIS DAY IN HISTORY November 18th.

1558—Reginald Pole, an English cardinal, died. He entered college at the age of twelve and took his first degree at the age of fifteen. Refusing to sanction the divorce of Henry VIII. he was obliged to reside in Italy for

1559—Cuthbert Tonstall, a learned Cathe-lic bishop of London, died, aged eighty-five.

ties of life, served twelve years in Parliament, a most independent and incorruptible member. He would incorruptible member. He would travel a whole day, cating only a hard boiled egg, and at night play for thousands in the most splendid apartments, from whence he has been known to issue at 4 in the morning and stand in a cold rain to dispute with a butcher for a shilling a head on his cattle.

on his cattle.

1793—Battle of Bliescastle; the French
general, Pichegru, stormed the Prusslan camp.

1793—Battle of Dol; the French royalists
defeated the conventional troops.

1851—Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, died, aged
eighty-one. He was the fifth son of
George III., and distinguished himself
as an officer on the continent during
the last century.

the list century,
1892—Duke of Wellington's funeral obsequies took place at London with great
pomp. The religious ceremonies were
observed in St. Paul's Cathedral,
which was elaborately decorated for
the purpose. The body was deposited
in the crypt near that of Nelson.

1860-Georgia Legislature appropriated 81,009,000 to arm the State. 1860-Major Anderson sent to Fort Moul-trie to relieve Colonel Gardner.

1861—Confederate Congress met. 1870—Franco-Prussian War; the battles around Dreux continue. 1883—Standard time substituted for local

time.

1904—Incipient revolt in Panama checked
by prompt action of American minister, who fixed blame on General Huertas and compelled his resignation.

ORDERED TO SAMOA TO WORK AMONG NATIVES

Dr. A. M. Fauntieroy, of Virginia, who, for the past year, has been on duty at the Paget Bound Navy Yard, was in the city yesterday afternoon enroute to Samon, where he has been ordered for two years' service by the Navy Department of the United States government.

While Fooland, Germany and the United States have entered into an agreement establishing a protectorate over the South Sea Islands, the United States is the only country that can maintain an armed force in the islands. Some 300 boys in thus live there all the time, While Dr. Faintieroy will, of course, look after their physical condition, his resi purpose will be to take care of the natives. There is a great deal of disease among them and he has been commissioned to stamp it out if such a thing is possible.—Scatle Times.

Royall

Baking Powder Absolutely

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

November 19.

STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

SUBJECT: Nehemiah's prayer-Neh., 1:1-11. GOLDEN TEXT: The effectual fervent prayer of a

righteous man availeth much-James, 5:16. By REV. J. E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION, — Earn rendered a valbable service to the Jews. He not only led the second expectition of cuts the service to the Jews. He not only led the second expectition of cuts the service of the Jordan and the least the second in the book fire his arrival, as maked in the book that bears his name. He is credited with establishing the series as reasonable of the processing selected in the book that bears his name. He is credited with establishing the streat synagogue, composed of eminent scholars. He wrote or supervised at his right of four books. He wrote or supervised at his relative to the series of the condition of the continuous of the continuou

walls of the city were broken and the gates burned just as they had been since Nebuchadnezzar invaded the land, one hundred and sixty years before, so that there was no security for life or property in the sacred city. Whoever would might pass through it by day or night inflicting damage at pleasure. This condition of things shows that Ezra's work had accomplished but little.

IMPORTUNITY (verses 4-6).—This redition of things shows that Ezra's work had accomplished but little.

IMPORTUNITY (verses 4-6).—This redition for his server, proof of his affection for his sorrow, proof of his affection for his sorrow was not mothods of expressing grief, employed in those days. But his sorrow was not mitted that of those who have no hope of better things (I Thes. iv.13). After a time had turned to God for rellef, and that in a way always appropriate when great his own unworthness. Then he prayed. His first polition was for audience, as if he feared that the ear of God might not be open unto his cry, or, rather, as if the request he was about to make was not worthy to be heard (Prov. 128). It is not unitsual for a burdened heart to feel that God will be deaf and indifferent. He approaches this importunity, however, with most appropriate pleading. "Lord God of heaven, the great and terrible," he cried, realizing the awful majesty of the Almighty, "that keepel to covenant and mercy," he added, falling back on the promises to Abraham and the revelation of Moses (Exodus, xx.6).

CONFDESION (verses 6-7).—Man is a sinner. He cannot rightly pray without confossion. Whoever seeks the Lord without acknowledging his fault will be rejected. This was the oftense of the Pharise (Landamental Law of the spiritual property in the filter prayer is always proper (Luke, xvilli)). There is a fundamental Law of the spiritual property is always proper (Luke, xvilli). The claim of the prayer is always proper (Luke, xvilli). The c

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